

Instructions: You have 15 minutes to read the scenario and write down your group's answers to the questions

Scenario A

The year is 2039. Twenty years have passed since 2019. The change in climate has greatly changed access to food.

Food imports and prices

Most food in Bergen is imported from outside Scandinavia because local agriculture have gone out of business due to constant floods and fires. Food transportation to Bergen is mostly still by diesel trucks, which are heavily taxed by the government due to the high CO₂ emissions. As a result, people in Bergen have seen increasing food prices. Small box (6 pieces) of sushi is 300 kroner and a Big Mac is now 350 kroner.

Red meat and food waste increases

Despite the very high CO₂ emissions of red meat, some Norwegians have increased their consumption of beef. Norway has also increased its average food waste from 43 kg per person to 57 kg per person.

Carbon taxes for new Carbon capture and storage industries

In an attempt to reduce CO₂ emissions, the Norwegian government has required that all bank accounts estimate the amount of CO₂ emitted for each product and service bought. The government wants to use this tax to help finance the expansion of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) facilities in Finnmark. In preparation of the CCS expansion, all residents of Troms and Finnmark have been forced to relocate to Nordland county.

Cod go to Russia

Because of the warming Ocean, Norwegian cod seem to have stopped spawning in Lofoten, and now are exclusively located in the Russian zone. Russia has dropped out of the Joint Norwegian-Russian Fisheries Commission and does not let Norway fish any cod in their waters.

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Scenario B

The year is 2039. Twenty years have passed since 2019. The change in climate has led to a series of destabilizing events in Norway.

Social inequalities and food

The gap between rich and poor people in Bergen has grown. Foods with low CO₂ emissions and high nutritional value, such as mackerel and herring, are commonly consumed by the highly educated and rich. There is an increase in obesity and diabetes for poorer Norwegians, who have also increased their consumption of highly-processed and sugary foods.

Refugee crisis

Meanwhile, a crisis has started with Sweden, who are slipping climate refugees over the Norwegian border. Some of these climate refugees exhibit very violent tendencies and have been released by Swedish authorities and encouraged to seek refugee status in Norway instead. The Swedish prime minister and all members of her government refuse to engage in dialogues with Norwegian government. But England and the United States offer to send troops.

Russian occupation of Svalbard

In Svalbard, the Russian government has sent three military aircraft carriers to the deep-water harbor of Longyearbyen along with 1,000 soldiers who now occupy the whole city and have stationed themselves in the main building of UNIS, the University Center in Svalbard.

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Scenario C

The year is 2039. Twenty years have passed since 2019. Because of climate change, the food culture in Norway has changed drastically.

Fish more popular

It is more common to eat herring and mackerel, which have become more abundant along the coast of Norway. However, Norwegian fishermen has recently declined to follow the recommended scientific advice from the European fisheries scientists to reduce quota of these species, in order to meet the consumer demand for mackerel and herring. Environmentalists warn that this overfishing increases the risk that the fish stocks collapse.

Insects now popular

Insects, which are cheap, carbon-neutral and protein-rich, are becoming more popular among young people. Some families now have replaced their meat-based taco on Friday's with the new popular “#FridayFlyTaco” where the main protein ingredient are black soldier fly larvae.

Salmon more carbon-friendly

The Norwegian salmon is fed more insect-based feed, and now Norwegian salmon is seen as a quality low-carbon export product for Norway. Off-shore salmon farms are now entirely powered by wind and solar energy while land-based systems completely use renewable energy including wind, solar and hydropower.

CCS is a big business

Norway has now closed all oil platforms and re-purposed most of them as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) facilities. A major CO₂ pipeline is now finished from Europe and Norway will earn approximately 10 billion kroner a year by injecting CO₂ under the sea floor as part of a global CCS project.